



SEMANTIC-GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS

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Abstract: *This article discusses phraseological expressions and their semantic-grammatical structure, methods and techniques of studying phraseological units, in particular, structural-typological method, variational method, contextological method, complex method and other similar methods. It is also important to note that such methods are very important in the study of phraseological units, although it is said that the phraseological expressions have the same meaning, they differ from the lexical meaning in terms of phraseological meaning, phraseological meaning consists of additional adjectives, information about a phrase, action, etc., which is expressed by phraseology, is called phraseological meaning, phraseologisms, in contrast to words, have semantic features and characteristics. that appear in a language, that these interconnected words are, in essence, equivalent to a compound or a sentence, phraseological meaning of such a compound or sentence as a whole leads it to regard it as a semantic unit rather than a syntactic unit.*

Keywords: *phraseological meaning, phraseological phrase, phraseology, phraseological unit, structural-typological method, variational method, contextological method, complex method.*

Introduction

Although phraseology has not been formed as a separate branch of linguistics for a long time, its history dates back to the earliest stages of language development. Research shows that phraseological units originated with language and evolved with language. However, their role and importance are assessed differently at different times in society.

The main part

Phraseology has recently emerged as an independent science in linguistics. A number of fundamental studies on phraseology have been conducted in linguistics, and the work of scholars who have made significant contributions to this field is noteworthy. The most effective researches were first carried out by Russian scientists: V.V.Vinogradov, A.V.Kunin, N.N.Amosova, I.I. Chernisheva, A.M. Babkin [6.235-238.]. In Western linguistics, the works of Charles Balli, inspired by the ideas of his teacher F. de Saussure and devoted to the analysis of phraseology, were of great importance [7.11534 - 11536]. These ideas were later developed and substantiated in the research of scholars such as A. Cowie, J. Force, and J. Sinclair on the semantics of phraseological units. Early research on the concept of the linguistic landscape of the world belongs to W. von Humboldt and L. Weisgerber. Later, this direction was explained in detail in the works of linguists such as A.A. Potebnya, E. Sepir, B. Warf, Yu.D.

Apresyan, V.A.M. Aslova, V.N. Telia. Phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics were first studied in the researches of ED Polivanov, then Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev, M.E. Umarhojayev, A.E. Mamatov, B. Yuldashev, H. Berdiyev, G.I. These scholars studied phraseology from a grammatical, semantic functional-methodological point of view.

In Turkic studies, phraseology has been studied grammatically, lexically and semantically, and a number of achievements have been made. In particular, SK Kenesbayev, F Akhmetjanova, RE Jaykasova, RM Tayeva (in Kazakh), GA Bayramov (in Azerbaijani). In particular, PhUs (phraseological units) of the Uzbek language have been studied in detail. Candidate's dissertations of Sh.Rakhmatullayev, YD Pinkhasov, A.Shomaksudov, M.Khusainov can be included in the first works on Uzbek phraseology. If in the dissertation of Sh. Rakhmatullayev the work on studying the grammatical features of verbs in the Uzbek language is started, In 1966, he defended his doctoral dissertation and published a monograph entitled "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", which established the study of PhU in our language as a lexical unit [8,264]. In this work, the phenomena of polysemy, synonymy, variation, antonymy, and homonymy in PhU are studied in depth on the basis of rich factual material analysis, which opens the way to examine other features of expressions as lexical units.

There are many methods and techniques for studying phraseological units [1,56]. In particular, the structural-typological method, the variational method, the contextological method, the complex method, and other similar methods are very important in the study of phraseological units [2,368].

It can be said that the issues of phraseological synonymy have been studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. M. Vafoeva's dissertation "Phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language and their structural-semantic analysis" provides detailed information about phraseological synonyms and their level of use. According to M.Vafoeva's dissertation, the first works on phraseology in Uzbek linguistics appeared in the early 50s of the XX century, while the study of phraseological synonyms began in the 60s [10,95].

According to Russian Iranian scholars, the Russian language also has stable phrases, which can be used to understand the meaning of ideas in speech [4,67]. Phraseological units are not semantically divided. Their components are not replaced or supplemented by other words [3,221].

In these works, the scope of phraseology is broad and narrow. Scholars who have a broad understanding of phraseology include proverbs, parables, and aphorisms, while scholars who understand it in a narrow sense are limited to phrases.

Phraseologisms, like words, have a holistic meaning, but phraseological meaning differs from lexical meaning. The phraseological meaning consists of additional adjectives. Phraseological meaning is the information that a phraseology expresses about a sign, action, etc. For example: *Endi to`rtinchi rotani ham ratsiya bilan ta`min qilsak, oshiq olchi bo`lardi. Bu yerda ekanizni eshitib, hech narsa ko`zimga ko`rinmadi, uchib bora qolsam dedim.* The phraseology in the first example is a sign, and in the second example it means action. Therefore, even when phraseologies are synonymous with words, the phraseological meaning is not the same. The scope of the phraseological meaning is broader and more complex than the scope of the lexical meaning.

Phraseologisms originated and live in the language because they have semantic features that are different from words. These interconnected words are, in essence, equivalent to a compound or a sentence. The phraseological meaning of such a compound or sentence as a whole leads to the view that it is a semantic unit, not a syntactic unit. Therefore, when we talk about equality in a compound or a sentence, we mean the internal syntactic structure of the phrase; Syntactic analysis of phrase content is the analysis of the content of a linguistic unit, not the content of a speech unit.

In general, the syntactic connection between the words in the phrase remains valid, only internal. For example: the phrase - *ko`ngli og`ridi* is synonymous in terms of its internal syntactic structure, of the same phrase, and the version of the same phrase *ko`nglini og`ritmoq* is the same as the compound *ayni shu iboraning varianti esa birikmaga teng*. This syntactic reconstruction takes place in relation to the verb phrase; If the intransitive verb interacts with the noun in the preposition, the adjective takes the accusative case and becomes the preposition, and the preposition of the noun component is replaced by the infinitive. It appears that a grammatical change in one component requires an alternative change in the other component, with the result that the equivalent state of the sentence becomes the equivalent state of the compound. There are many expressions that can take the form of two different syntactic constructions: “*chehrasi ochildi*” - “*chehrasini ochmoq*”. Addition does not always change the syntactic structure. For example: the construction of the ratio in the phrase does - *hayratda qolmoq*, - *hayratda qoldirmoq* not change the syntactic structure-equivalent state, due to which the construction of the second variant discovers the permeability. Such grammatical changes occur only in the expression plan of the phrase and do not affect its content plan. Phrases that are specific to only a certain part of the sentence, from equality to compound equality, and vice versa, always appear in the form of a syntactic structure. For example: such expressions - *ko`ziga cho`p solmoq*, - *ko`zini bo`yamoq*, - *ko`z o`ngida* are always in the form of a compound equivalent: expressions such as - *ko`zi yetdi*, - *ko`zi ilindi*, - *ko`zi ko`r - qulog`i kar* are always used in the form of a sentence construction. Examples show that both phrases with the same syntactic structure and phrases with the same syntactic structure are collected and distributed, and the same parts are involved in the structure of the phrases as in the usual syntactic connections.

The paradigmatic forms of expressions (such as variation, conjugation, etc.) are first determined by which category they belong to. The main part of the phrase consists of verb phraseological units. If the internal syntactic structure of the verb is equal to the compound, the verb is: as - *bosh egdim*, - *bosh egdin*. If the internal syntactic structure of a phrase is equal to that of a sentence, such a verb cannot be understood, it is always in the third person. These two types of verbs differ in their meaning, but changes in the forms of categories such as inclination and tense can occur in both: *bosh egdim*, *ko`z tegsa*, *bosh egibdi*, *ko`z tegibdi*. Many of these expressions come with and without a participle: *bosh egaylik* and *bosh egmaylik*. In the lexical structure of verb phraseological units, in addition to the verb component, there is another category of words. Such a word component is often represented by a noun, in which the possessive affix is used to refer to one of three persons: *ko`zimni yog` bosdi*, *ko`zingni yog` bosdi*, *kozini yog` bosdi*. In equivalent constructions, the meaning of the person-number is expressed not by the preposition, but by the affix of possession. Conjunctive verbs have both personal and possessive affixes. There are two cases:

1. The possessive affix agrees with the presenter in the person-number: *ko`nglimni uzdim*, *ko`nglingni uz*. In this case, the same person-number expression is expressed twice.
2. The possessive affix with the preposition serves to express the meaning of a different person-number, so that each changes independently: *konglingni oldim*, *ko`nglingni olsin*.

For some expressions, these two cases are combined: *ko`nglingni yozdim*, *ko`nglimni yozdim*. The use of the affix of ownership, which is present in the composition of the horse-component, is also present in the adjectives: *ko`ngli bo`sh*, *og`ziga tolqon solib*, *dilini tirnab*. Some phrases are always used in the 3rd person, even though they are syntactically equivalent to a compound. For example: The phrase *boshidan oshib yotmoq* comes only in the 3rd person, because it is associated with something in the sense. In the grammatical structure of some phrases, the 3rd person possessive affix is always present, because in the possessive pronoun, such a phrase is associated with something: *do`ppisi tor keldi*,

kalavaning uchini yo'qotmoq. This phenomenon also occurs in non-verbal phraseological units: *boshini yeb, ko'nglining kiri yo'q, ichi qora*. In some expressions, only plural forms of affixes are added to the noun component: *gapimiz bir joydan chiqdi, gapingiz bir joydan chiqdi*. There are also phrases that bring only the plural: *gapni bir joyga qo'ydik (qo'yishdi, qo'ydilar)*. Some phrases ending in a noun-component change in the consonant, change the form of the number: *ammamning buzog'i, ammamning buzoqlaridan, ammamning buzog'ini; toshbag'ir, toshbag'irlar, toshbag'irlarga*. Examples show that the change in the possessive affix usually occurs in connection with a person, and in connection with an object there is always a third-person affix or possessive affix.

Syntactic circle of phrases. Syntactic siege refers to the combination of phrases with different parts of speech. [9,47] The fact that a phrase has a syntactic environment depends on its category, its internal syntactic structure, the control of the verb component in verbs, and whether this control is realized in the phrase, the possessive affix involved in the sub-component. For example: if the phrase is structured in the same way as the sentence, it will not have speech (because such a passage is part of the phrase itself) *ko'zi tindi, ichi qora*.

Conclusion

In conclusion, people create units that are short in form but have a deep expressive meaning in order to name and express new concepts, to actualize different social situations, or to reveal existing concepts, different aspects of realities. These are, of course, expressions that have been experienced by that people for many years and are understandable to that nation, people, people. These phraseological units usually not only name something simply, but also evaluate its connotative (stylistic) coloring, the speaker's attitude to the being, so the phraseological meaning is a specific meaning in the language. Phraseologisms, unlike syntactic structures that are similar in form, do not occur by free choice or substitution of words in speech. The study of phraseological expressions from different angles and their comprehensive approach, revealing and generalizing its features serve to enrich our language through new expressions.

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